Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1863.

THE RECEIPOINT WARD.

The actual population of the 5th Ward proven by Comptroller Hayes' census, the last fall—and we have his figures by books before us—is 5,963. The number of legal voters ascertained by careful and accurate canvass of the Ward the week before the election, was 694, but there were but 672 votes, showing that 278 were illegal, every one of which were placed to the credit of Sherman and his Copperhead confederates, and that is the way they got elected.

GREEN OF MASSAC.

Our special dispatch from Cairo yesterday, contained the announcement of the arrest of Hon. W. H. Green, of Massac county, Senator from the first district of Illinois. While this action upon the part of the Government authorities will excite considerable astonishment in the minds of the Copperheads of Egypt, it will be gratifying to the loyal Democrats and conservative men of the State. Mr. Green was elected to the late Legislature pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to loyalty; and yet when a Senator at Springfield he used his entire influence to further the ends of the secession sympathizers and peace Democrats.

About four weeks ago he said publicly upon the streets of Metropolis, that the Rhine and the Danube had washed two independent nationalities for an hundred years, and that the Mississippi River could do the same, and I am in favor of it."

It is probable he was arrested for these treasonable remarks. No other construction could be put upon it, than that he was and is a member of the organization which pledges itself to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. Now, let Green of Massac, be sent, to his affinities in Dixie. His trial takes place at Cairo on Monday.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The article in our last issue, exposing the swindling practices of the Buffalo Banks in refusing to pay checks in currency, attracted marked attention to-day, and gave great satisfaction to our commercial public. A serious error occurred in the first paragraph. We ought to have said that the Buffalo Banks will pay produce, and we believe other checks only in New York exchange at 3-8 premium, instead of "discount," as printed. Careful readers of the article, however, readily corrected the mistake. That banking institutions of any respectability should refuse to pay currency and adopt a dodge by which Western farmers—for as the thing is now managed it comes out of them—are swindled out of a quarter to to three eighths per cent. on the value of all produce sold in the Eastern lake cities is outrageous, and Buffalo shavers may as well understand that it will not be much longer endured.

The remedy proposed and discussed today is to induce some Chicago or Milwaukee house in whom the entire West has implicit confidence—such for instance as Munn & Scott, or Munger & Armour to establish themselves in Buffalo or Oswego, and make them the consignees of all produce shipped eastward from Lake Michigan. Buffalo or Oswego operators when wishing to purchase would at once behold, "gentlemen, the produce is for sale at the market price, payable in good currency, 'greenbacks,' or New York exchange at par. The West will no longer pay you a tax of 3-8 of one per cent. on all the produce sold in this market." The commissions—no more than now charged by Eastern commission operators—would be abundant compensation to any house for engaging in the proposed business. Whether this suggestion shall be found feasible or not, our business men can surely devise some means by which the Buffalo and Oswego Banks can be made to act with some decent reference to the principles of honesty and fair dealing.

DEMONSTRATION OF FRAUD.

The proofs of the stupendous frauds, by means of which the Copperhead ticket was elected last Tuesday, are daily coming to light. The more the matter is looked into the more palpable the swindle appears. When the whole thing is probed to the bottom, no man—not even the most brazen Copperhead—will dare to say that the Sherman ticket was *legally* elected.

We present to the consideration of the candid reader a few figures that mathematically demonstrate the fact of the perpetration of enormous frauds in the old Tenth Ward territory. By the Federal census, taken in the summer of 1860, the Tenth Ward contained a population of 18,360. At the great Presidential election of that year, when each party, under the leadership of Lincoln and Douglas, put forth their utmost effort, and brought to the polls their entire respective strength, the vote cast in the Tenth Ward was as follows:

Douglas	1,337
Lincoln	901
Total vote	2,238

This is equal to one vote to every 7.9 population; or, rejecting the small fraction, one voter to eight inhabitants.

Will any man pretend to say that the proportion of votes to inhabitants, in the territory of the old Tenth Ward, is any greater now than before the war? A large number of men have gone to the army. Their places may have been filled by new comers, but the ratio of voters among those is certainly not larger than among those who have enlisted.

The population of the old Tenth consists of Irish and Germans, with a small sprinkling of Americans. The former are not entitled to vote until they have resided five years in the United States. This, of course, reduces the number of legal voters to a given population, very materially. Comptroller Hayes took a census of the city, in the month of October last. We have before us a copy of his report to the Common Council of the population residing in each of the old wards. The Tenth Ward footed up 18,904 inhabitants, and the whole city, including Bridgeport and Holstein, since then annexed, 119,922. The Comptroller took the liberty of adding 17,709 inhabitants, to represent the Union men who had volunteered, the Copperheads who had skedaddled to Canada to avoid the draft, and sailors on the lakes, absent at the time of taking the census. This allowance is too large by at least 12,000. At all events, the soldiers have not yet returned to vote; the sailors are, more or less, always absent, and the skedaddlers numbered but a few hundred voters at most.

The present Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards consist of the old Tenth and a strip of the old Fifth, between Harrison and Van Buren streets, containing, according to the Comptroller's census, 9,490 inhabitants; and a little strip taken from Bridgeport, between the river and canal, containing 819 inhabitants, making the total population of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards 28,399, which gives 3,790 legal voters in those Wards at the present time, estimating by the ratio of vote to inhabitants at the Presidential election in the same territory. The actual vote cast was as follows:

Sherman	2,320
Bryan	1,091
Total vote	3,411

Being no less than 634 more votes than there are voters in the Wards. That number of ballots were illegally and fraudulently cast. And it was by such villainy that Sherman and his confederates are declared elected. Will the people submit to this infernal outrage?

THE NATIONAL FAST.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Thursday, the 30th day of April next, has been designated by the President as a day of fasting and prayer; now, therefore, I, Francis A. Hoffman, Lieutenant-Governor, and Acting Governor, do hereby recommend to the people of the State of Illinois, on the day aforesaid, to abstain from all secular pursuits, and, at their houses of public worship, to offer up prayer to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe, for the speedy triumph of our arms, the overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Springfield, this 2nd day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Acting Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

MAYOR SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the President of the United States has designated and set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of April, instant, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer: Now, therefore, I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the city of Chicago, do hereby request all citizens of Chicago to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary labors, and business avocations, and, repairing to their respective places of worship, or to their homes, unite in observing the day in becoming and proper manner, as a national Fast Day.

F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

Chicago, April 25, 1863.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1863.

Considerable excitement was produced this morning by the reported burning of the Big River bridge on Iron mountain railroad. The evening papers contain erroneous statements of the affair. The following is a correct version from parties direct from the spot:

Last night about five o'clock, 135 rebels, having first cut the telegraph wire to Pilot Knob, attacked the guard at the bridge over Mill Creek, nearest Lawrence station, 37 miles from this city. The guard were only 15 in number, in command of Lieut. Hoffbarr, of the 1st Mo. State Militia. In extinguishing the flames they were all captured. When about being paroled by the enemy, reinforcements under Capt. Johnson, of the 34th Mo. Volunteers, arrived and charged the rebels, routing them, with the loss of two killed and several wounded, whom they carried off. Only one man was killed and one wounded on our side. The bridge was partially in flames, but was saved by the guard.

The rebels under Marmaduke had divided their forces when last heard from, a part going toward Cape Girardeau, and the rest to Fredericktown. The latter are supposed to be about 3,000 strong. There will possibly be a fight or foot race at Fredericktown shortly.

The pickets at Pilot Knob were fired on last night. The guards at all the railroad bridges have been strengthened, and there is no fear of an interruption of communication between this city and Gen. Van Dorer.

A party of telegraph repairers had a narrow escape from being captured on the Fredericktown road yesterday afternoon. The combined militia of all the counties bordering on the railroad have been called out, and are encamped at convenient distances apart.

Passengers from Rolla to-night, represent all quiet in that vicinity.

Two rebel spies who were captured near Waynesville are to be tried on Monday by the military commandant.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., April 25.—The intelligence as to the number and intentions of the rebels under Marmaduke is satisfactory. The number of rebels that Marmaduke has with him is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. The main body of the rebels is stationed from two to three miles beyond Fredericktown.

FROM KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP WOLFORD, SOMERSET, }
April 25, 1863.

The booming of cannon—eight or ten rounds—in quick succession, startled the slumbering inhabitants of camp and town, about 4 o'clock this morning. For a few minutes seemed to confirm Wolford's doubts of yesterday, in regard to the designs of the rebels in their apparent retreat; but everything was quieted when it was ascertained to be merely the parting salute of the 19th Indiana battery, on its departure.

As Wolford suspected, the sudden and unceremonious withdrawal of the enemy's pickets from the river yesterday, seems to indicate new plans for the rebel movements, than an abandonment of designs on this region. That the rebels had fallen back beyond Monticello, and were converging towards Albany, was rumored last evening. To-day, however, information is received that Pegram has resumed command, and is reinforced by a portion of the command of the redoubtable John Morgan, and rumor says by the inevitable John M. in person.

If so, they will doubtless make an immediate attempt to cross above Mill Springs; and our cavalry, already wearied with inactivity and short forage, will soon have enough to do.

Wolford is quite ready and willing to fight any reasonable number of the rebels. Any change will be regarded as an improvement by the soldiers, as forage is not to be obtained without the greatest toil and difficulty. Horses have corn but once in forty-eight hours, and hay not at all. The report of any large reinforcements is regarded as improbable. Some fear an immediate attack, and others believe the rumors to be a weak invention of the enemy.

The news was contained in a letter from a man in Morgan's command to his wife, stating that they had just arrived at Monticello, *en route* for Mill Springs, and requesting her to meet him at Mill Springs. The letter is believed by many to be a decoy, such as was played off on Gen. Baird, at Danville.

The more one learns of the battle of Dutton Hill, the non-capture of Pegram's force redounds to Gilmore's discredit. The rebels planned and fought very badly; as they were informed from the first, and when charged upon fled in a disgraceful panic, scattering to the woods through highways and byways, and escaping by fords for 30 or 40 miles up and down the river. The forces that were with Pegram were in such terror that they crossed the river with the white flag displayed. At the sight of fifty men on the banks the entire command would have surrendered. The rebel wounded of the battle of Somerset took miserable, and but for the kindly care of our own surgeons would suffer much more. Five of them have died. The rebel surgeon, McCooke, in charge, is an ignorant brute. He has exhibited neglect and inefficiency. The men are much mollified and astonished at the kindness of their treatment by us. They confirm somewhat the general report of the desperate condition of their cause.

STANFORD, KY., April 24.—Capt. Slough, of the 146th Ohio, with 150 men, attacked a body of the enemy, below Rockbold, on the 22d, killing four and taking seven. They drove the enemy across the river, and sabbathed no less.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 25, 1863.
To H. W. Halleck, Washington:—The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reported through Gen. Hobson that they destroyed the town, 100,000 lbs. of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of coffee, sugar, salt, and other stores, burned 40 boats which had been used in transporting from Burkesville and other points on the Cumberland river.

The rebels report a loss of 30 killed, but Col. Graham is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one severely wounded. Everything being now quiet, it will be unadvisable to continue the troops in the field. It was a perfect success, but to very little purpose.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

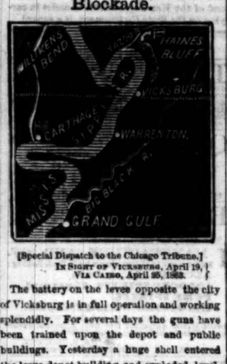
PROMISING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

THE NEW SITUATION BELOW VICKSBURG.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE COLD-WATER.

A RUMOR FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

How Our Forces Ran the Blockade.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
IN SIGHT OF VICKSBURG, April 19, }
VIA CAIRO, April 25, 1863.

The battery on the levee opposite the city of Vicksburg is in full operation and working splendidly. For several days the guns have been trained upon the depot and public buildings. Yesterday a huge shell entered the large depot building and exploded, leveling the greater portion of it to the ground. The enemy have fired several shots in return, most of which struck the iron casemates but glanced off without doing any injury.

They deem their position impregnable, and for the last two days have maintained becoming reticence. Guns are now being placed to command the Court-house. There are reports that a division has been sent to Davis Plantation, opposite Carthage to oppose the landing of our troops.

A steamer goes into the canal at Duck port to-day, intending to reach New Carthage to-morrow. The canal is a voted success. Nothing has been heard from the fleet which ran the blockade a few days since.

Gen. Tuttle's division is at the entrance of the canal.

The General's health is, I regret to learn, not improving, and there are well grounded fears that he may be compelled to leave the field. He is still suffering from injuries received at Fort Donelson.

THE NEW SITUATION BELOW VICKSBURG.

It is now no secret to the rebels, and recent reverses, permitted in the dispatches, have made it more than a matter of mere surmise at the North, that Gen. Grant is now operating, and doubtless, ere this, has operated against Vicksburg from a new base, below the city. Our small map sufficiently well represents the main features of the new locality. The canal spoken of in our dispatches closely follows the line of the former, and the channel cut from the Mississippi at Duck Lake, just above Milliken's Bend, into the bayou shown in the cut, whose debouchure into the Mississippi is at Carthage, as represented above. At this latter point, Gen. Grant has now his headquarters, having chosen to bring down his army and gunboats by a bold dash past the batteries, which he has just gallantly achieved. He has been still prosecuting the canal, to have two strings to his bow, and an independent water route for supplies, to guard against contingencies.

From Carthage, what is next to be done, the map shows. The Warrenton and Grand Gulf rebel batteries have already been knocked into pi, by Farragut, and a Federal landing has been effected there, which a rebel division, our dispatch says, had been sent down to oppose. Once landed at Warrenton, the army "moves on the enemy's works," in conjunction with a naval force up the Big Black River, which is crossed by the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, about ten miles west of the former city. This is the rear of Vicksburg. Of the obstacles that oppose the movement, we know nothing, but it is certain that this has, from the first, been deemed by military men the most feasible and least defensible side of the enemy's position. Important news from that locality must be already on the way hither.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
YOUNG'S POINT, La., }
Friday Noon, April 17, 1863. }

Ever since the investment of Vicksburg by the Union blockading squadron, those who know been about such things have been looking in their demand that the iron-clads should "do something." These ignorant clamorers have at last had an opportunity to see "something" done. Admiral Porter has demonstrated that he has the skill, courage, and capacity to be equal to any naval emergency, and that in point of doing the right thing at the right time he is not behind any commander in the Union service.

It was generally understood that an attempt would be made to run the blockade, but the extent of the enterprise was kept a secret until a day or two before it was carried out. Extensive preparations in the mouth of the Yazoo, where the fleet lay, indicated that Admiral Porter would take at least eight or nine of the iron-clad vessels, comprising the greater part of his fleet, below, and that from the character of those preparations, nothing would be left undone to ensure the safety of the lives aboard, and the vessels themselves. The decks, over the boilers, were covered with sand bags and the other parts of the boats were covered with hay and cotton bales, rendered more impervious by compression. Seven boats were thus prepared, some accounts say eight, but the eighth vessel was only a tug. The Benton, with the Admiral aboard, took the lead, followed in line by the Lafayette, Carondelet, St. Louis, Sterling Price and Tuscumbia. The gunboats were followed by the steamer Henry Clay, Forrest Queen and Silver Wave, each with two barges in tow, loaded with supplies for the troops at Carthage.

The night was not at all favorable, the sky was spangled with stars and a steady western breeze was blowing. Before the fleet was discovered at least notice to the ears of the rebel sentries. Admiral Porter, knowing this full well, ordered "lights out" on board the fleet, to drift down and not attempt to turn a wheel until the batteries commenced firing. The fleet started at ten o'clock and disappeared around the point at eleven, and soon after the batteries opened. The Flag-ship reached the front of the city before the first gun was fired, when the gallant little craft replied at once. The Benton is the bravest of our iron-clads but she is at the same time one of the most powerful. She never puts her nose into an engagement but she gets struck, and has some of the crew killed and wounded.

At half-past eleven the bombardment was under full headway, and about that time a fire broke out or was kindled in the city, which illuminated the scene, now at the height of its dreadful interest. The fleet was between the upper and the lower batteries, and every gun of the enemy was delivering its fire. The impression here is that the rebels did not fire as rapidly nor with half the vigor that they have on previous occasions, and this would seem probable on account of the escape of the iron-clads from any material damage. They were struck pretty often, but thanks to the means used for their protection, they got down in safety, with the single loss of one man on the Benton, and the wounding of two others by a shot which entered one of her ports.

At twelve o'clock the transport Henry Clay was struck by a shot under her water-line, and at the same time a shell exploded among the cotton bales used to protect the boilers, setting fire to the boat, which enabled the rebel gunners to see to better advantage. It is affirmed that the rebels set fire to the city, and the Grand Duke, but that is not to be conjecture. The crew of the consuming craft sought refuge from the devouring element in yawls, and in the barges, and succeeded in safety. The bakery in front of the rebel hospital did the handsome thing and kept it up to the last. The estimate is rendered 2 vast amount of ammunition, but to very little purpose.

FROM ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

TOKENS FROM REBELDOM.

Army Matters and Gossip.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25, 1863.

Appropriating horses and citizens to Government use has been the order of the week. Two hundred idlers, fifty of them white, have been employed on the public works to-day.

Citizens notified to go South by Gen. Rosecrans' order have almost without exception petitioned to be sent North instead. All their advices from friends in Beddoes urge them to this course. The Hartville rebels are firmly convinced that the rebellion is in the last stage of galloping consumption.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, April 25, 1863.

The large numbers of refugees who have taken advantage of Gen. Reynolds' appearance at McMinnville to leave Bragg's line, state that is impossible to subsist. They quote flour at $80 per barrel, ladies shoes $35 per pair.

Cheatham is reported in command of Polk's corps. Hardee is strongly fortifying Shelbyville. The position is not difficult of approach from the North.

The 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps, heretofore commanded by Col. Frank Sherman, 58th Ills., was reviewed to-day, by Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, who relieved Col. Sherman of the command on the 21st. The brigade made a splendid appearance, and was pronounced by everybody as in a fine state of efficiency. This brigade has just returned from a reconnoissance towards Middleton. It saw no enemy. The 2d division, 20th army corps, went under command of Col. Wil. H. Gibson, commanding, on Monday, to-day, Gen. Johnson goes North on leave of absence. The non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 49th Ohio, presented Col. Gibson with a splendid sword to-day. Col. Hotchkiss, commanding the 89th Ills., was also presented, at the hands of his enlisted men, with a splendid sword.

There is nothing further from Reynolds to-night. Quiet reigns everywhere.

MURFREESBORO, April 28.—The following resignations have been accepted:

Lieut. J. W. Vanderhoof, Co. G 29th Indiana.

Col. T. J. Allen, 80th Illinois.
Lieut. A. R. Hurless, 75th Illinois.
Lieut. James Tourbillott, 75th Illinois.
Lieut. Duncan Hamilton, 75th Illinois.
Lieut. J. E. Cobby, 75th Illinois.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Important Arrest of Spies.

A Rebel Telegraph Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The *Inquirer* has intelligence to-day, of an important arrest at Falmouth, at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The rebels have had some secret means of knowing everything that transpired within our lines, and each informer thus was instantly conveyed to them. Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal of the army, was determined that the secret should be brought to light.

The guards stationed along the river bank and situations favorable for signals, have been constantly enjoined to use the utmost care and watchfulness.

Yesterday their efforts were crowned with success. One of the guards in the town of Falmouth, stationed outside the dwelling adjoining the brick church, on the river bank, heard a clicking like that of a telegraph instrument. He advised his superior officer, and was directed to enter the house and investigate. This was done, and, on opening the door, he discovered a party of four or five persons, one of whom was seated at a telegraph instrument, sending messages by a submarine telegraph wire across the Rappahannock.

They were all arrested, and, as their offence is of extraordinary atrocity, a just and speedy punishment will doubtless be at once meted out to them. This punishment, according to law, is death by hanging.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—All quiet in front of the army on the Rappahannock, though small parties of the rebel cavalry are seen daily by our pickets and scouts, and those seal out from Warrenton and Harper's Ferry in the direction of Leesburg report having seen a few hundred guerillas, whose chief occupation seems to be plundering the inhabitants.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
April 25, 1863. }

The severe rain ceased last night. The rebel pickets informed ours that they had a new General on their side, who treated them with severity. His name is "General Starvation."

The special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says: From the army we learn that continued rains have swollen the rivers and small streams, and that even the brooks are unfordable. The difficulty of transporting supplies has been greatly increased, and in some cases rendered almost insurmountable.

A special to the N. Y. *Times* says: Surgeon Wynkoop, of the 6th army corps, is under close arrest for talking to a rebel family near Falmouth. Gen. Hooker has allowed to attend professionally, about the movements of our cavalry and our military movements generally. He will be tried by a military commission.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., April 25, 1863.

Fifty thousand dollars of Wisconsin State bonds, in aid of the capitol extension, were taken to-day at par by the Dane County Bank. A bid offering one-half per-cent. premium was not received till after the sale.

Judge Dixon's majority on the soldiers' vote has reached eight thousand; Cothren's majority on home vote is four thousand, four hundred and seventy, with Ashland, Oconto and St. Croix to hear from, which will decrease it slightly.

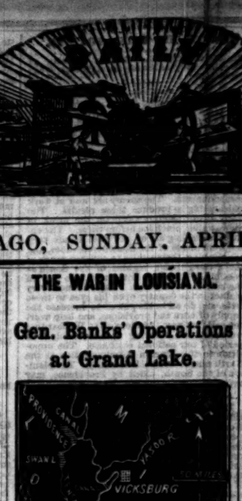
FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, April 25.—Eight hundred and sixty-four bales cotton was received from Memphis last evening.

Gold is not yet permitted to be sent South. There is no boat from below to-day, consequently no news.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Banks' Operations at Grand Lake.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HUNTSVILLE, Texas, April 25, 1863.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of Thursday 23d, has a dispatch from Fort Hudson which gives the particulars of the destruction of the rebel gunboats Queen of the West and Diana, in Grand Lake-Louisiana. After a bombardment from the Federal gunboats, a shell from the United States gunboat Calhoun ignited the powder on the deck of the Queen, which communicated with the magazine, destroying the boat, with a loss of thirty lives and 185 prisoners, who had been taken to New Orleans. Captain Fuller, the rebel commander was at New Orleans, wounded and a prisoner. The Diana grounded and was destroyed by her crew to save her from Federal hands.

One division of Banks' army, under Gen. Emory, was near Franklin, which, in conjunction with Weitzel and Glover's divisions, was threatening the capture of the Confederate force on Grand Lake.

THE BAYOU TECHE REGION.

Our map will serve sufficiently well to show the location of Gen. Banks' recent successes in Southern Louisiana, the Bayou Teche region distant some seventy-five miles west of New Orleans. It is the country traversed by the Atchafalaya water system of bayous, the name of that river signifying Lost Water, the Atchafalaya being the old deserted channel of the Red river, and now a grass-widow of a stream keeping up old family connections and through Berwick's Bay, opening to the rebels a port on the Gulf which has been busy with contraband trade until now. The asterisk on he map will give very nearly the locality where the rebel gunboats were destroyed and the Queen of the West destroyed by our forces, before stated in our dispatches, but now confirmed from rebel sources. Brashear City, Centerville, Pattersonville and Grand Lake, all points recently mentioned in our dispatches, have been hitherto held by heavy rebel forces. This important communication with the outside world is now fully strangled and lost to the rebels.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1863.

The Western Division of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, running from Portage to LaCrosse, was sold, this afternoon, for the sum of $2,800,000. Great efforts have been made in the United States Circuit Court to stave off the sale, for the purpose of correcting alleged errors in the decree, but without success.

The sale having been completed, it is not improbable that an important question will arise as to whether the purchaser is entitled to the possession of the road, or only to the pro rata share of the earnings.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, April 26, 1863.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 23d inst. is received. In an article under the head of "The Situation," it states the particulars of the capture of McMinnville, by the force under Reynolds, putting the Federal strength at 7,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. It admits the same loss as reported by Reynolds, and says that Wartrace was threatened by a force of like strength. The question is put, "Does this mean a general advance?" Answer, "We think not, as that would be dividing a great army into four armies, operating fifty-two miles apart." The rebel paper editorially attempts to disapprove of the course finally pursued, holding that the Reynolds, as a whole, has not come in contact with the administration of justice, and that the Attorney General is the sole authorized channel of communication between it and the judiciary. It is well known that the Attorney General has, in an elaborate opinion, heretofore maintained that the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government and departments, are co-ordinate.

The battery captured from the rebels on the 20th instant, has been taken to a place of safety.

Gen. Fremont on the Freedmen.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Gen. Fremont in a letter to Hallet & Co., suggests the occupation immediately, by the Pacific Railroad, of the large bodies of men freed by the President's proclamation. He says that the fact that so large a number of our able bodied citizens are under arms, is the consequent economy and great rapidity with which the work could be driven forward, by the employment of those people, make this subject worthy of the most liberal discussion.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Arrived—American ship Spirit of the Times, from Hong Kong fifty six days. The British bark Ardille, from Hong Kong to San Francisco, was lost on Pratas Shoals about the 1st of February. The officers and crew were saved, and seventy Chinese passengers. Wind Monday morning fair.

The mining fever is unabated. Six to eight new companies are incorporated here daily, the army of prospectors ranging hundreds of miles, among mountains and over plains.

Brokers and dabblers in paper stocks are getting rich.

From Gen. Milroy's Command.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD ARMY CORPS, }
Camp Elliott, April 24. }

By telegraph from General Milroy I learn that the expedition under Gen. Elliott is a success. They captured about twenty prisoners and some thirty horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost two killed.

[Signed] ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
General Commanding.

The Murderer of Feiner Convicted.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Ratzki was convicted to-day of the murder of Feiner.

There are two more cases to be tried to-day for attempting to pass counterfeit 100's on the Bank of Waltham, Mass.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown. Sergeant Morgan, a rebel officer, arrested at Williamsburg on charged with acting as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 16th.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The French steam corvette Berthold, from Vera Cruz on the 7th, has arrived here. The commander says that the report of the fall of Puebla, on the 1st of April, is entirely erroneous. When he left all was quiet at Puebla.

The Ecclesiastical Imbroglio.

Examination of Mrs. Mary J. Everett.

Change of Base by the Court.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

The third week has been consumed in the trial of the Rev. E. W. Hager, and the prosecution have not yet got through with the examination of their witnesses. The testimony given by them having already been published as given; Mrs. Everett is the first witness introduced by the defence. She is a candid, intelligent lady, who has no personal interest in the matter, except her desire to represent all the circumstances with which she was acquainted, exactly as they occurred, and which both the accused and the accusers should each stand in their proper light before the world. When examined what is given below, and I asked her if she had found the scissors. She replied: "No, Mr. Hager did not know where he laid them."

Q.—From where you sat could you see the door leading from the parlor into Mr. Hager's bedroom?

A.—No, I could not.

Q.—How long an interval elapsed from the time you heard the voices of Mrs. White and Mr. Hager until she came to you, as you have stated?

A.—I should think no longer than it would take to cross the parlor.

Q.—What was her appearance and manner when she first came to you? Did you speak to her?

A.—I did not notice any change from what it usually is.

Q.—You said she went into the parlor and spoke to some one; where did she go into the parlor from?

A.—I think from the dining room. I heard her speak to some one directly after she entered the parlor.

Q.—After the remarks about the scissors, between yourself and Mrs. White, where did she go, if you know?

A.—I recollect only that she went up stairs and dressed herself for the ride. I remained in the sitting room, the front room, until Mrs. White and Miss Olive Lawrence were ready to go and ride.

Q.—Have you any recollection, during the time you sat there, of Mrs. White's playing upon the piano?

A.—No, sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you hear a ride that afternoon? If you did, state with whom; whether in a buggy or carriage; whether with one or more horses; if so, how many; how the persons seated in the vehicle; if two seats, what kind of back, if any, the front seat had; the relative position of parties, and who drove?

A.—Yes, I did take a ride that afternoon, with Mrs. White, Miss Olive Lawrence and Mr. Hager. We went in a carriage with two horses; it had two seats—a back seat formed by a strap, perhaps three inches wide, and space between that and the seat. I think Mrs White drove. I sat on the right side of the back seat.

Q.—How far was the ride extended?

A.—Only a short distance.

Q.—State how the party in the carriage were occupied—how they were placed. Let Mr. Lawrence's until you arrived at Captain Craft's.

A.—In talking and laughing in a very jovial manner.

Q.—Do you recollect any circumstances or incidents occurring during that portion of the ride? If you do, please state them.

A.—Recollect we saw some birds upon the prairie. Mr. Hager carried a fowling piece at first holding a gun, and said he wished he had taken a rifle with him, as he thought he could kill some of the birds. He turned around on the seat and showed us his watch and chain which was a present to him by California. He opened the case and showed the engraved inscription as coming from his predecessors. I recollect that I asked him what the name of the stones were in the seal and chain. It was a very handsome watch, and we all admired it very much. The one near me was a gold hunting watch, and chain. I looked at at that time.

Q.—Please look at the paper now shown to you, by the Bishop, and state whether or not that contains a correct diagram of the rooms on the lower floor of the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hager, as it goes, including doors, windows, and other obstacles around it?

A.—No. 1 is the parlor; No. 2 is the bed-room Mr. Hager occupied; No. 3 is the sitting-room, No. 4 is the dining-room; No. 5 is a small hall between the bed-room and parlor.

Q.—When Mrs. Everett returned into the house, where did you go, and what did you do?

A.—I went into my room first, remained there a few moments, and then returned to the sitting-room. I sat down upon the lounge in the sitting-room and commenced reading. I missed the scissors, and Mr. Hager said he had laid them down somewhere.

Q.—What become of Mr. Hager when he came into the house, and where was he when the remark was made about the scissors of which you speak?

A.—He came into the sitting-room, and was there at the time I spoke to him.

Q.—Do you know where he went then?

A.—I suppose he went into his room; he went in that direction.

Q.—Were the doors between the sitting room and the parlor, and the parlor and small hall, and the hall and Mr. Hager's bed-room, open or closed at that time?

A.—The door between the sitting room and parlor was open. I do not know whether the others were open or closed. I don't recollect of ever seeing the doors of which you have spoken closed during the day time.

Q.—Please state what, if anything occurred whilst you sat there, in which Mrs White was concerned?

A.—Mrs White went into the parlor and spoke to some one; I heard Mr. Hager's voice in reply. Mrs White returned what I supposed to be Mr. Hager back, and I asked her if she had found the scissors. She replied: "No, Mr. Hager does not know where he laid them."

Q.—From where you sat could you see the door leading from the parlor into Mr. Hager's bedroom?

A.—No, I could not.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

WHAT GRANT WILL DO.

Private letters from the army near Vicksburg leave no doubt of the intentions of Gen. Grant and Commodore Porter. Having passed the batteries at Vicksburg and silenced those at Warrenton, the gunboats, accompanied by sufficient transports and troops, will enter Big Black River (which, as the reader will see by consulting a map, runs behind the beleaguered city and empties into the Mississippi a few miles below), and make their way up to the railroad leading eastward from Vicksburg to Jackson. This they will destroy, and thus cut off the communications between the two rebel armies—the one on the Mississippi and the other near Rosecrans—and afterwards, if our force is sufficient, take the city by assault in the rear, or, failing in that, set down before it, commanding all avenues of approach and egress, and by a slower and more expensive process, compel its surrender. At this distance the plan, which is, however, merely conjectural, seems feasible; but if the enemy's force has not been grossly exaggerated, it is not without its dangers. We know nothing of the Big Black, save that it is deep, narrow and tortuous. How it is defended, or what means of defence are at hand, we cannot tell. What works there may be at the railroad crossing, we doubt if Gen. Grant can tell. But a few days will determine all. The running of the batteries, and the placing of the entire squadron between two places, that may be with ease so further fortified that escape is impossible, is an act as bold as the burning of the ships which bore an army to an enemy's country; and now promptness in planning, rapidity in executing, and desperation in fighting are the only means of egress. Through the gate Victory, that army and that fleet must go out!

BURNSIDE'S ORDER NO. 8.

While a nation is struggling for its life, and good Field-officers are a scarce crop, it will take a good deal to justify a superior commander in dismissing from service men of known loyalty, and of a well tried skill and courage. There must of necessity be order and discipline of the most rigid sort in camp, and on the battle field, and an officer is no more exempt from these military exactions than a private. But there are limits even to rigor, and laws to make an equitable adjustment between the offense and its punishment. There is such a thing, also, as out-Heroding justice itself; and this is not unlikely to occur where a General who is absolutely master of his command, acts prematurely under the pressure of irritation, and the belief that his authority has been slighted or ignored.

Fortunately there is, in all such cases, an appeal from the General in the field to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armies, and as Mr. Lincoln is as just as Aristides, there is no fear at any time, that an act of injustice properly brought before him, and substantiated, will ever meet with his sanction and approval.

Burnside's new famous Order No. 8, is precisely one of those hasty proclamations, the provisions of which would prove in the highest degree injurious to the National cause if there were no Cæsar to appeal it to. Immediately after the repulse at Fredericksburg, some of the Generals and officers of his Division took upon themselves to criticise the conduct of the battle, and as the General sets it forth in his specification against them, these criticisms were unjust and unnecessary—and, in the case of Major General Hooker, he charges that this officer, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of other officers associated with him, and that he had made statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions of the army and of his superiors in command. For these causes Hooker was dismissed from the service; and at the same time Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, Generals John Newton, W. B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, John Cochrane and a long list of others were suddenly and ignominiously sent to the right about, subject, as we said, to the approval of the President. After a full consideration of the whole matter and its allegations, the President refused to sanction this noted and memorable order.

What became of Newton, Brooks, Cochrane & Co., we do not care to know, and we dare say the people are as indifferent in the matter as we are. But all will rejoice that Hooker has been spared the disgrace which a confirmation of Burnside's order would have brought upon him. What the President thinks of Hooker needs no setting forth in words. The fact that he now holds Burnside's command, and that his accuser has been transferred to an inferior department of the service, speaks for itself, and with a sufficient eloquence.

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

The British Government has at last been goaded into the performance of a deed which is meant to look like an act of justice to the United States. They would fain have slept out the drama of the gunboat building if the English people would have let them alone, and our Minister had been complaisant enough not to disturb their dreams with his nightmare presentations of the duplicity and treachery which were hidden under their pretended napping. But the game which they essayed to play, was of too transparent a texture to cheat anybody, and its real object and design became the theme of declamation for the cotton spinners of Manchester and the factory workers of Yorkshire, who demanded in no measured words, that for the honor of England, and for the maintenance of peace between that country and our own, the iniquitous course of the English Government should be stopped. This menacing attitude of the people, combined with the urgent solicitations and demands of Mr. Adams, fairly roused them to a sense of the odiousness of their position, and the consequences which must inevitably ensue, if they persisted in ignoring the evidence, so complete and notorious—respecting the ownership and destination of the gunboats, then in process of construction on the Mersey and the Thames. They shuffled it as long as they could, and pretended not to know what all the world knew; proving the old adage down to its last significance, that none are so blind as those who will not see. But their game was now played out, and the evidence which was quite insufficient to justify them in detaining the Alabama, was found to be ample, both in law and conscience, to warrant them in putting an embargo upon the Alexandra, and preventing her sailing from the Liverpool dockyards.

We owe England no courtesies for this tardy act, which she was constrained to perform, which was not rendered by the promptings either of love or gratitude, but from a low and selfish policy. She had already done us as much harm as she was able to, by allowing the Alabama to escape; and no word of apology has ever passed her lips for this gross and unpardonable outrage against her own laws, and the laws of nations. On the contrary, if we may judge from subsequent speeches of ministers in the House, they exult over it, and when arraigned by such men as John Bright and W. E. Forster, Lord Palmerston, their Premier and Lord Russell, and the "bottle-holder" to the ministry himself, "or Bismpn," took occasion to insult Mr. Adams, in a manner that cannot be considered otherwise, and through him the Government of the United States, which, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues feel, has and already is deeply and justly wronged.

The countenance of the British Ministry with the escape of the Alabama, which no one friendly, or unfriendly to it, pretends to deny, is good ground whereon to doubt its integrity in all similar matters. It is true that the Alexandra has for the present been subjected to the police of that government, but it is also true that another rebel gunboat called the Japan, or the Virginia, contrived to elude the vigilance of the Greenock officials, although she was ordered under arrest; and the complicity which winked at the outgoing of the Alabama could easily enough shut its eyes whilst the Japan was clearing for sea.

We have no faith whatever, not the slightest, in the boasted justice and fair dealing of the British Government; and there seems to be a vast deal of intelligent, and intelligible method in the exit of the Japan. To cripple the United States, to lop off some of its vast limbs of Empire, to destroy its commerce, to dishearten, if possible, its Administration and people in the conduct of this rebel war, by throwing every possible material obstruction in its way, and depriving it of all generous and noble sympathy,—this is the object of the aristocrats of Great Britain as proved by the action of that government from the first awful booming of the first gun that was fired from Fort Moultrie, down to the simulated justice of this first gunboat seizure.

It is next to impossible that the Japan could have got out of Greenock port with out the knowledge of the authorities—and we have no doubt that they had their instructions to play dummy and act blind. We can come to no other conclusion; for the escape of a vessel ordered to be detained by the Government, is no joke on you side the water; and involves a responsibility which few men would care to risk for any amount of bribery. The British Government can, perhaps, explain it away, if it will condescend to such an act of grace and deference to this country—or, as is most probable, and more in consonance with the degrading treatment to which it has reduced us of late—it can laugh it away in blasts of contemptuous scorn and ridicule Is was obliged to seize the Alexandra, in obedience to the intelligence and demands of its people, and in order to keep up a show of fairness toward this country; and that there might be less ground for complaint at the escape of the Japan. But in the one case we owe it no thanks, and in the other we are indebted to it for one more pirate to devastate our commerce on the high seas.

HOW LOYAL MARYLANDERS TALK.

While so many men of the North—men who have no earthly interest in the maintenance of Slavery, save as a political engine by which they are to be hoisted into places—are opposing the Government solely on the ground of its acts of hostility to Slavery—the tap root of the rebellion—it is refreshing to see in the Slave States the growth of a body of citizens, slaveholders, who are willing to let every bondman go free, rather than permit the Government to be destroyed. A rousing meeting of such was held in Baltimore, a few days ago, in which the following, among other, resolutions were, after grave discussion by the ablest men and largest slaveholders of the State, passed by an overwhelming and thundering Aye:

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leaves no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has been the cause of the fearful bloodshed of treasons to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of the republic; that this continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of Government in the States and subversion of the Constitution of the United States; and that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, heretofore approved by Congress, and *fact* by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President, that freedom has been given to the slaves of rebel masters; and that, against traitors in arms, the President should use the war power in any way they can be most useful, and to the extent they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, her agricultural and laboring people, require that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of Maryland, and that the aid of the Legislature of Maryland to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Chicago, to make the gauge correspond with that of the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie roads—thus forming an unbroken line of the six foot guage from New York to Chicago. We wonder whether this is true, or whether it is an advertising dodge? Who can tell? As Chicago is a party in interest, we have a right to inquire.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS OF OHIO.—The Union members of both branches of the General Assembly in the State of Ohio have sent a long and warm-hearted address to the soldiers of their State, now engaged in the glorious work of fighting against the rebellion. The address reviews the character of the pretended Unionists of the North who are acting as allies of the rebels, and doing everything in their power to discourage the prosecution of the war, and to confuse the public mind in regard to the real nature of the quarrel between the Northern and the rebel States. It sympathizes with the desperately expressions of the soldiers against the traitors at home, and announces that the healthy reaction which has taken place throughout the Northern States is due in great measure to the patriotic voice of the army. It goes on as follows:

> We say to you, our brave countrymen, that our wishes, our prayers, our purses, and, if need be, our blood shall be given to sustain you in your places of peril. We have no politics and no party but the Union and the Constitution. Wait and watch, and fight a little longer, and the great triumph for you, for us, for the world will come. Justice, humanity, and sympathies [illegible] and true to all noble sentiments, [illegible] who endure [illegible] peril [illegible] rebellion.

The address is signed by 34 Senators and 69 Representatives.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

War Once More in Missouri—The Rebel Advance Threatening Rolla—Fighting and Retreating—The Worden Affair—Gen. McNeil—The River Closed, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, April 24, 1863.

War is again brought to our doors. The rebels have advanced with a heavy force from Pocahontas, Ark., within 110 miles of this city. They are reported this morning in full possession of Fredericktown, and are menacing Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve, though military movement would be contrary to all West Point notions of military propriety, and would place the rebel force in a position to be flanked. The military authorities here have taken the most vigorous precautions against any serious mischief, and in forty-eight hours more, the rebels will be compelled to give battle or ingloriously retreat. Price is reported at Pocahontas with 15,000 conscripts and considerable artillery. Marmaduke was sent ahead as an advance guard, to gobble up as many garrisons and obtain as many guns and as much provision as he could capture; but thus far Marmaduke has obtained just nothing, save possession of a barren, miserable country. The fight with a battalion of Col. Smart's regiment was a failure, though the rebels had the advantage of superior numbers. The particulars of that affair reflect credit upon our men.

It is very probable Price has actually started his troops in motion, to carry out the long talked of invasion of Missouri. His rash reliance is on the friendship of a majority of the people of the interior, and the hope of their support as soon as he reaches a central position. His forces are estimated as follows:

Remaining of Hindman's army from Prairie Grove	10,000
Additional conscripts from Texas and Arkansas	5,000
Combined guerilla gangs	3,000
Arkansas militia formerly at Austin, Little Rock and Arkadelphia	4,000
Marmaduke's Division	4,000
Total	26,000

Hindman's army, after the defeat of Prairie Grove, was scattered all over Arkansas. When Hindman commenced that battle he had 30,000 men. Allowing fifty per cent. for desertion, &c., Price ought easily, by energetic measures, to collect 20,000 men out of that army. It is well known that a rigid conscription has been going on in Arkansas, Northern Louisiana and Texas for several months, and the provision question being settled, Price has obtained at least, as refugees and scouts report, 5,000 from this source. The various guerilla gangs, under Porter, Burbridge, Quantrel, Colb, Coffee, Jeffries, and others, who were forced to fly from this State, number 3,000, at a low calculation. The other figures are based on official data, the source of which is indisputable.

The information relating to Price's reported whereabouts at Pocahontas arrived simultaneously at Pilot Knob and Rolla, and is believed to be correct. The plan of the rebel campaign is very able, as will be admitted by referring to events already happened, and the logical probabilities. It is as follows:

1. An attack on Fayetteville, Arkansas, for the double purpose of capturing 2,000 new and valuable stores, horses, camp equipage, and to draw off one division of the army of the frontier to its relief.

2. A raid in force toward Pilot Knob with a view of capturing Gen. McNeil's two regiments and battery at Bloomfield, and gobbling up other detached commands, to add to the rebel supplies, and likewise to draw another division of the army of the frontier to the relief of Pilot Knob.

3. When the army of the frontier was thus divided, it was practicable for the heart of Missouri would be open, via Batesville, Westplains, Houston, Rolla, Linn, Carroll and Jefferson City.

The conception of this is eminently due to Sterling Price. Had its execution been equally good, the invasion of Missouri would be an accomplished fact. It has failed because our forces at Fayetteville were overrated, and the rebel troops sent against them were too weak, and for the second reason that the raid into Southeast Missouri has been delayed by bad roads and other causes. Had Fayetteville been captured, and had Marmaduke moved quickly with his four or five thousand when only two thousand opposed him, the "ide of de-day would have been different. Then blundering on again, Fayetteville has been abandoned, and instead of moving to support Fayetteville and conquering Springfield, Price has moved to Pocahontas. Extra troops have been removed from other points to near Pilot Knob, so that the army of the Frontier is as strong as ever, and consequently that part of Price's plan is unquestionably a division of Gen. Herron's command.

The escape of Gen. McNeil, of the North Missouri guerilla shooter, is miraculous. Marmaduke evidently thought his game was sure. He avoided McNeil, and sent about a thousand men ahead to attack Bloomfield. When the attack was ordered to Pilot Knob from Bloomfield, exactly what the rebels anticipated would be done at once, and on and then pitch upon him with an overwhelming force. McNeil was then in command of Bloomfield and battery of artillery. He started on Monday last on the road to Fredericktown, and until last night nothing was heard from him. All day yesterday the greatest anxiety was felt for his safety. The distance to Fredericktown is only fifty-one miles, and, as he had started Monday, it was thought he would have reached his destination by Wednesday night, at the furthest, unless captured. But it seems he got wind of the rebel proceedings, and fixed off at the rate of twenty-four miles from Bloomfield, and marched to Cape Girardeau, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. He moved in the night because known this morning, and created the greatest enthusiasm.

The rebels occupied Fredericktown yesterday morning. There is a rumor afloat that a small fight occurred between the rebel advance and the enrolled militia, but no particulars are at hand. Gen. Carr is now in the field in person, beginning, and the remainder in installments of 10 per cent. every 60 days.

One-half of the 10 per cent. paid in, must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulating notes, of which the bank receives 90 per cent. of the amount deposited.

To start a bank of the minimum capital, $15,000 in cash and $5,500 circulation is necessary. Depositors and creditors have a lien on the capital to be paid in every sixty days, circulation can be obtained in the same proportion, and a bank can put out a certain amount of circulation than capital actually paid in.

The advantages offered by the National Banking Law are, exemption from the expense of the bank notes, all of them being furnished by the Treasury Department, cheapness to engrave number, and facility for getting out of it, notes being a legal tender for all dues; opportunity for becoming financial agents of the government, and width of circulation, it being uniform in its appearance and national in its character.

COPPERHEADS IN INDIANA.

One Thousand of Them in Arms Against the Government

SHOOT EVERY ONE!

[From the Indianapolis Journal, April 22.]

Reports were brought to the city yesterday that 3,000 K. G. C's. had collected at Georgetown, in Brown county, to resist the arrest of Col. Owen and others. Payne's command is at Nashville has been abandoned, and instead of moving to support Fayetteville our people are gathering in Brown county

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Have removed to the Commercial Hotel,
Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On Friday, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, at 66 Second Pl., off Indiana near Clark st., by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. A. Mayo, No. 42 Ohio st., between Clark and La Salle sts., by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
PIANO FORTE, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, May 5th, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Mr. Bowen, No. 74 Ohio st., between Clark and La Salle sts., by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
RICH AND ELEGANT
Boston Made Furniture,
Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Bronzes, Statuary, Engravings, Rosewood Marble Top Parlor Suits, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9 o'clock, at the warerooms of the late firm of Hall, Bigelow & Co., No. 120 Lake st., by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, April 27th, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of D. L. DAVENPORT, No. 114 Ohio st., between Dearborn and State sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
ADMINISTRATORS SALE,
By Catalogue of a valuable Law Library,
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room, 104 Randolph street, by order of Administrator of the late A. GOVEN, by order of the Probate Court.
LAW BOOKS.
Office Fixtures, Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, &c., &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
45 and 47 Dearborn st.

Superior Household Furniture,
BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANOS,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell on the premises, No. 508 Wabash Avenue,
For a family going East, the entire effects of superior Parlor Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Pianos, Bedding and other articles, Cooking and Heating Stoves, one large size Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, made in Paris, and purchased by the present owner while in Europe, and other household effects.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
45 and 47 DEARBORN st.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &c.
AT AUCTION.
At the residence of J. T. Clark, 76 Erie street, between Dearborn and Wabash avenues, on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., the entire Furniture, &c., of a dwelling, the entire Furniture, &c., of a Parlor and Chamber Suit, Mirrors, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Bedding, Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.
And all private sale throughout the year. We give better advantages to buyers than any other house in the trade.
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other House.
Our stock being consigned to us by
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances,
GIVES US
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For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock. Which we offer to the highest bidder of all private sales on
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No. 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES
AND
BROOD MARES,
On Thursday, April 23d,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.
AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD,
AN INCREASED NUMBER OF
Condemned and Captured
HORSES,
AND
BROOD MARES, many with foal.
The sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of.
Terms—TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Colonel Wentzel, Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN.
BLOOD'S BURNISHED HELLEBORE
Is the best article for
BLACK ANTS, Cockroaches & Bed Bugs.
Sold by Druggists, Grocers & Seedsmen.
Office, 60 Beekman street, New York.

Special Notices.

THE IODINE WATER.
Are known to cure Warts. A cure for dandruff, for falling hair, for all skin diseases, also for sore eyes and sore throat, and all those distressing and afflicting troubles which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure circulation, &c., &c.
Dr. J. R. Collins, Prof. E. H. Parker, Prof. J. G. Wilkinson, and others equally well known in science, say:
"The Iodine Water is the best remedy for boils."
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, 202 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by
BLISS & SHARP,
144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Blood, and other diseases, is well known, has permanently located himself at 56 Randolph, near Clark, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the North, South and Canada, as a remarkable man. Dr. JAMES, who, for 30 years, would be living a miserable existence, has the certain reputation Dr. James enjoys from Lazar to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and practice.
THAT INQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,
Will find it to their interest to call on Dr. James, as he permanently located himself at 56 Randolph, near Clark, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the North, South and Canada, as a remarkable man. Dr. JAMES, who, for 30 years, would be living a miserable existence, has the certain reputation Dr. James enjoys from Lazar to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and practice.
CONSULTATIONS INVISIBLE.
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THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
Dr. WISTAR'S celebrated cough syrup, the most successful preparation of essential agents through the instrumentality of inhalation, is now offered to the public, and will positively cure you. Sold by druggists.
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Sooth between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Loveliness and Premature Decay.
The Casket of Pearls!
Containing Secret Counsels for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America, Which, by Universal Consent, is pronounced the Crowning Pearls of wise importation, essential to the Comfort, Beauty, Vigor and Health of
Every Man, Woman and Child.
A timely perusal of this invaluable work will save to the Wife, Daughter or Mother, Years of Misery, and Hours of Sorrow.
The Casket should be opened by every lady in the land.
Sent—Free, Securely adapted for Ladies—the Casket contains quality adapted for Ladies—the Casket contains quality adapted for Ladies—Dr. Barney, (Oh! that I had read this book in season, my darling's life would have been saved.—A MOTHER.
The above work is not intended for the perusal of children.
Address, giving 25 cents to Madame Beaumont, P. O. Box 5,643, New York, the book will be sent free in any sealed envelope.
WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR?
READ THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION.
It imparts a natural black or brown.
It does not contain any poisonous salts.
It does not rot the finest skin.
It is not a sticky wash.
THEREFORE
The sale of Cristadoro's is unequalled.
Those who value Silken Hair will
Those to whom time is valuable patronize it.
Those to whom time is valuable patronize it.
Sold by all druggists in Chicago, and at 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Depot, No. 6, Astor House, New York.
apl4-10t-eow

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
CATARRH,
And Diseases of the Air Passages.
DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative and Consulting Physician, has fixed his permanent residence at the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. U. performs all the approved, ancient and modern operations for Lost Sight and Hearing, as follows: Artificial Eyes inserted, Cataract, Tumors, Polypus, Cancers, &c., &c., and cures equally well known in science, for a period of
TEN YEARS,
Or more.
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Every Man, Woman and Child.
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It is not a sticky wash.
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Interest allowed on deposits of Currency, subject to draft at sight.
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Checking Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore Incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under Commercial Code, by laws of the State of Illinois, and organized by the election of the Board of Directors, on the 4th day of April, 1853, and the Charter of which Bank will expire by its own limitation on the 4th day of April, 1863, will be redeemed at the counter of said Bank, on and after the 1st day of May, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. 276 Lake street.
apl8-1m

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J. A. ELLIS & CO.,
CHICAGO, March 2, 1863.
The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark street, for the purpose of doing a
General Banking and Exchange Business.
We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for responsible banks and bankers.
We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent, when ordered in amounts of $50 and upwards; and of three per cent. on amounts of $30.
J. A. ELLIS & CO.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. mh2-m30-3m

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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Also, from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Monday and Saturday.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.
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President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.
Vice-Pres't—C. CHESEBRO'. Counsel—to be announced.
Vice-Pres't—F. H. WARNOLD, Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS
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Particular attention devoted to Western business.
Western Exchange, Coin and Securities for sale by
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Drafts on Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis.

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DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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Receives deposits. Exchange bought and sold. Will do every facility for the transaction of all business pertaining to Banking. apl9-eod2w

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Deposits received. Exchange drawn on the business of correspondents.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, COOLBAUGH & BROOKS,
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State Bank of Iowa money converted into United States Treasury Notes at par. Deposits of Iowa Bank at not over ½ the premium on presentation at our counter. mh9-m30-1m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Business confined strictly to Commission. apl3
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FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
126 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store or to arrive. Refer to Farwell & Co., C. C. Coot & Co., Geer, Phelps & Co., Chas. B. Farwell. [apl3-eod-3m] SIDNEY FARWELL.

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Refer to Messrs. Gossage & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Wm. J. H. Quimby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York; Messrs. Child, Hulbert & Co., do.; Messrs. Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Quimby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn exchange, do.
apl8-eod-6m

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Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,
And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily relieved, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
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Of every description,
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Of second-hand bags always on hand, bags loaned to shippers.
apl3-2m

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.
NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 75 Lake street, (opposite the Court House.)
CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1862.
Hoop skirts made of the best material, and in the most perfect manner. Our Paris corsets, which we call "Imperial," are unsurpassed for beauty of shape, ease and durability. Our stock of corsets, of every description, is very large, including the celebrated "Madame Foy" corset, which we sell at the lowest price, from 9 springs upwards.
Our Hoop Skirts are

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1868.

THE CITY.

The Democracy of Cook County met in Convention yesterday, and nominated a ticket for the Fall campaign. The ticket is a strong one, and will be supported by every Democrat in the county.

The Democracy of Chicago met in Convention yesterday, and nominated a ticket for the Fall campaign. The ticket is a strong one, and will be supported by every Democrat in the city